

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
DEVASTATION CAUSED BY FLOODS IN
VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY**

MR. SPEAKER: The Calling Attention—Shri Gangadeb.

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power.....

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar): On a point of order, Sir.

I am not objecting to the Calling Attention Notice being answered to by the Minister. My point of order is limited. The flood situation in the country does not pertain only to the States that are mentioned in the Calling Attention Notice. Under Rule 197(2), you have limited the participants' number to only five. More than five Members cannot participate in the Calling Attention Motion. My submission is that the States mentioned in the Calling Attention Notice are not the only States affected by floods. It is a national issue. More than five Members are not allowed to participate in the Calling Attention Motion. I respectfully beg of you to kindly give an opportunity for a full-fledged discussion on the flood situation in the country. This Calling Attention Notice may be postponed. Let the Minister lay the statement on the floor of the House. There should be a full-fledged discussion on the flood situation in the country later on.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The Calling Attention Notice mentions other parts of the country also. Therefore, the discussion through the Calling Attention Notice can be on floods anywhere in the country. My contention is that just because there are only five Members, there is no reason to believe that they will talk about floods only in their own States. After all, flood is a national disaster

and Members can talk about floods in all parts of the country. Of course, that does not rule out a full-fledged discussion on floods. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One at a time, not all.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): This does not preclude a discussion later on. Let the Calling Attention Notice be taken up.

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, when Shri Balgovind Verma made a brief statement on a request from Shri R K. Sinha, we did say that there should be a discussion. I am not opposed to the Calling Attention. I am rather obliged to you for having admitted it. But I would request you that there should be a full-fledged discussion on floods. The situation is very serious in some of the States. (Interruptions).

SHRI R V BADE (Khargone): In the Business Advisory Committee we had decided to fix a discussion on floods also.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): I understand the anxiety of the hon. Members on this side and also on the other side of the House. Regarding a discussion on floods, I am myself anxious to find time for it. But there is one difficulty where, perhaps, you can help us. There is a discussion on some other matter on Thursday. If we can persuade the hon. Member to postpone it to next week, then we can have a discussion on floods on Thursday. I am entirely in your hands.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला)

यह काल घटेवान हिम्कम हो जाय ताकि प्राक्कम हाईलाइट हो जाये। मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो स्टेटमेन्ट दिया है वह तथ्यों से बहुत परे है।

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the Calling Attention Notice is concerned, this is already there.

I think, we should not have any objection if on some day at the end one or two hours are fixed up....

श्री मधु लिनये (बांका) : प्रकाल पर कर्वा भी इसी तरह से म्यगित है ।

MR. SPEAKER. I had myself been touring Punjab in the last two days. The flood situation there is very difficult and there have been so much of loss of life and cattle and crops. People are facing lot of difficulties. Speaker is also a Member, and I am of your view that there should be some discussion on it. But so far as this call-attention motion is concerned, give these members the chance; do not try to take away the call-attention motion. I have no objection to fixing a debate on it some day in the evening in the coming weeks for about an hour and a half I know, you will never stick to the time fixed. Let me see the time schedule and then I will try to put it on some day. But members will be given only five minutes each in that debate; five minutes are enough to give their suggestions.

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Devastation caused by recent heavy floods in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and several other parts of the country."

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): Sir, the statement is a long one. We have already given copies to the members. Would you like me to read it out or shall I lay it on the Table of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very long statement. This has already been circulated and members have got the copies. You can lay it on the Table.

DR. K L RAO: I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

Statement

A Statement on the flood situation in the country based on the reports received from the State Governments upto July 20 was laid on the Table of the House on July 24 Subsequently, the monsoon became active practically over the entire Northern India During the week ending August 8, rainfall was well in excess of the normal over Assam and adjacent States, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. The monsoon was vigorous in the week ending August 15 particularly in Jammu and Kashmir where the rainfall was eight times the normal and in Punjab twice the normal Heavy rainfall also occurred in parts of Uttar Pradesh. Consequently floods causing appreciable damage and, or loss of lives occurred in the Brahmaputra Valley in Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The flood situation in these States based on the reports received from the State Governments is briefly as follows:

Assam

The Brahmaputra and its tributaries which had receded below the warning stages at the end of June were in floods again in the last week of July, which continued in the first week of August. The Brahmaputra rose above the warning stage at Dibrugarh, Neamati, Gauhati and Dhubri. The maximum levels attained were about 60 to 80 cm above the warning stages. The Pagladiya and the Manas also rose above the warning stages by 25 cm and 87 cm respectively.

The floods affected almost the entire Brahmaputra Valley. The worst affected sub-divisions were Dhemaji, Jorhat, Golaghat, Nowgong and Mari-goan. There was one breach in the main Brahmaputra embankment in Dhemaji sub-division and four breaches in the tributary embankments. The Silghat Jokholabandha road in Nowgong division was breached. Severe damage was caused to the newly transplanted sali crop and jute crop. Preliminary estimates indicate that crops over 17000 hectares were damaged. 9 human lives were lost. Detailed assessment of the damage due to the recent floods is to be made by the State Government after the floods recede completely.

According to the latest reports, the flood situation is improving with the Brahmaputra and its tributaries receding below the warning stages.

Relief works are in progress Rs 23 lakhs have been sanctioned by the State Governments for gratuitous relief. A request for deputing a Central Team for assessing the damage and the extent of assistance required for relief and repair works has been received and a Central Team is likely to visit the State shortly.

Himachal Pradesh

Heavy rains in the catchment caused flash floods in the Sirsa Nallah and its tributaries in Nalagarh Sub-division on July 25, taking the people on the banks unawares. As a result, 168 watermills were washed away and

187 families were affected. 24 human lives were lost. The State Government sanctioned gratuitous relief of Rs. 1100 to each member of the family which lost the bread earner and Rs. 500 to the families of watermill owners. An amount of Rs. 34000 was spent on the relief measures. Housing subsidy is also being provided. Measures are being planned by the State Government for reducing the damage due to such calamities in future.

Jammu and Kashmir

Heavy rains in the catchment of Jhelum, Chenab and Tawi between August 5 and 9 caused high floods in these rivers. The river Jhelum at Sangam exceeded the previous highest recorded level in 1959 by about 4 cm. A breach occurred in the Jhelum embankment upstream of Kandizhal which led to the inundation of cultivated areas and disruption of communications on the National Highway. The rise in the Wular Lake affected cultivated areas on the margin. The worst affected districts were Anantnag and Baramulla. The redeeming feature was that the Wular Lake was at a low level at the time of occurrence of floods. In Jammu, the floods in the Tawi, Chenab and Ravi caused damage to irrigation works and roads. Road communications were disrupted. Some change of course of the Chenab in the Chiknore area has taken place leading to sand casting over the agricultural lands. Restoration of irrigation and road works is being done.

64 human lives were lost of which 49 were in Jammu area mostly due to house collapse.

The State Government took rescue and relief measures with the assistance of the Army authorities. Army helicopters were used in the rescue of marooned people and also in air dropping of food. The relief measures that have been taken and proposed include provision of house building grants varying from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1000/-, gratuitous relief to the families of deceased persons varying from Rs 500 to Rs 2000 and free supplies of ration and medical care. A Central Team visited the State between August 14 and 17

According to the latest information, the floods in the rivers have subsided

Punjab

High floods in the Sutlej and its tributaries and the Rivers Ravi and Beas occurred in the second week of August. The situation was aggravated by heavy rainfall in the plains. In Ludhiana division the Sutlej eroded the Dhusi bund in a length of about 1 kilometre which resulted in the flooding of five villages. There was another breach in the Dhusi bund near village Chak Badala. The Ravi floods washed away flood protection embankments near Narot Jaimal Singh and Pama Haji and as a result 30 villages were marooned in Gurdaspur division. The floods and the drainage congestion affected altogether 510 villages. 13 human lives were lost.

The State Government with the assistance of the Army authorities evacuated more than 17000 marooned people to safer places and housed them in relief camps. House building grants ranging from Rs 75 to Rs. 300 for each damaged house, cattle grants ranging from Rs 75 to Rs 450 and special grants at the rate of Rs 1500 for the families of bread earners who lost their lives are being given. Fodder grants are also being provided. An amount of Rs 20.5 lakhs has been sanctioned by the State Government for relief measures.

The plugging of breaches in embankments has been taken up and the Army is assisting in this work. The floods are receding and there has been considerable improvement in the affected areas.

Uttar Pradesh

The floods in the Ganga, Ramganga and the Yamuna in the last week of July affected a number of western districts. The worst affected districts were Moradabad, Rampur, Shanjahanpur, Hardoi, Bareilly and Badaun. The floods in the Ghagra and Rapti in the last week of July and first week of August affected the districts of Gorakhpur, Faizabad, Basti, Ballia and Barabanki. Heavy rains in the hills caused damage in the districts of Tehri, Chamoli and Pithoragarh. A population of 41 lakhs was affected by the floods. 45 human lives were lost. Out of these as many as 20 deaths had been reported as due to house collapse and landslides.

In the Ramganga Project, the 8 metres high bund constructed for isolating the Power House and stilling basin for facilitating continuing of work on the Power House and the Penstock during the flood season was scoured on July 25. A retired bund was immediately constructed but this was also breached resulting in the rise of water level in the Power House area. Precautionary measures had been taken by the project authorities for evacuating men and equipment from the area liable to be flooded. Consequently there was no loss of life and most of the equipment was moved to safety. After the water level receded, the affected area was isolated by the construction of a bund which was completed on August 7. Arrangements have been made for pumping out the water and it is expected that normal conditions for resuming work on the scroll case in the Power House and the Penstocks will be obtained by the end of August.

In the Bareilly district, piping was noticed in the Baigul dam on the night of August 10 and about 46 metres of length of dam showed signs of subsidence. A breach was apprehended. Immediate measures were taken to construct a ring bund in the affected length which helped in reducing the seepage. The situation was brought under control by August 12.

Areas in Deoria district were threatened by a possible breach in the Bihar bund near Piprasi on

August 15 due to erosion by Great Gandak. One of the spurs came under severe attack and about 25 metres of the nose was eroded. The Chairman of the Ganga Flood Control Commission was deputed to the site to organise the emergent works to hold the spurs. It has been reported that the works have been taken up by the Bihar Engineers with the cooperation of Uttar Pradesh authorities who have made available the reserve stock of stone from the Chitauri area. Water level at the site has gone down which has helped in the execution of the emergent works.

The State Government obtained the services of the Army in rescue and relief operations in the districts of Moradabad, Rampur and Chamoli.

The latest reports indicate that floods in almost all the rivers are receding and the situation is improving.

Flood Damage

The detailed assessment of damage caused by the floods in the States mentioned above as well as in other parts of the country is being done by the State Governments concerned. Reports received so far indicate that an area of 54 lakh hectares including cropped area of 15 lakh hectares and a population of 99 lakhs were affected. 238 human lives were lost. The total damage is about Rs. 46 crores of which damage to crops is about Rs. 38 crores.

A statement giving the State-wise details is attached.

Statement of Flood Damages during 1973 (As reported upto 19-8-1973)

Name of State	Area affected in lakh ha.	Population affected in lakhs	Damage to crops		Damage to houses		Cattle lost Nos.	Human lives lost Nos.	Damage to public utilities in Rs. lakhs	Total damage to crops, houses & public utilities in Rs. lakhs	Remarks
			Area in lakh ha.	Value in Rs. lakhs	Nos.	Value in Rs. lakhs					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Assam	24.4	21.1	1.9	1131.0	21523	30.4	10	53	1.8	1163.2	
2. Bihar	2.9	14.9	1.1	107.4	658	N.A.	27	3	N.A.	107.4	
3. Gujarat	1.2	0.1	0.1	14.9	127.8	4.7	700	10	26.5	46.1	
4. Himachal Pradesh	Neg.	3.0	187	N.A.	33	24	8.0	11.0	
5. Jammu & Kashmir	0.5	3.0	0.5	500.0	12000	N.A.	10000	64	450.0	950.0	
6. Kerala	N.A.	N.A.	0.1	68.4	26.48	6.7	N.A.	31	208.4	283.5	
7. Maharashtra	Neg.	0.2	Neg.	Neg	738	1.9	210	14	1.7	3.6	
8. Madhya Pradesh	1.0	0.5	Neg	3.3	279	0.8	3	Nil	Neg.	4.1	Incom- plete assess- ment.
9. Orissa	6.7	11.8	2.2	70.7	1415	9.0	3426	10	5.8	21.8	
10. Punjab	0.6	1.7	0.2	62.0	8101	N.A.	5	13	N.A.	62.0	
11. Tripura	0.3	5.0	0.3	1159.2	10393	N.A.	N.A.	9	N.A.	1159.2	
12. Uttar Pradesh	15.7	41.0	8.5	644.2	47400	58.2	54	45	N.A.	702.4	
13. West Bengal	0.6	1.0	0.1	64.0	3505	4.4	9	N.A.	0.6	69.0	
TOTAL	53.9	99.3	15.0	3764.4	123525	116.1	15550	238	702.8	4583.3	

N.A. = Not assessed.

Neg. = Negligible.

Human lives lost include deaths due to lightning, lands slides and house collapses.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P. Gangadeb.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: Having gone through the Minister's reply which is a very long one, I would like to draw the attention of the House to some of the perpetual callousness of nature and its manifestation in the form of floods.

Sir, only a couple of weeks back we were discussing about drought and now the turn has come to debate on floods. Although floods are man-made, the responsibility to provide relief to those affected by floods rests squarely on the society and, the Government. We have been witnessing occurrence of floods of varying intensity in one part of the country or another, and today it has become an annual feature causing considerable hardships and loss of property.

Every year over six millions hectares of land are affected by floods. Loss of property is worth about 100 crores of rupees annually of which loss to crops alone is about 70 per cent. Even this, if I may say so, is probably an underestimate as official reports are, at times, not very accurate. What we find is that either the floods or the drought have been keeping us always in the grip of Nature.

There have been, in the current monsoon season, floods in almost all the States from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari. Year after year, the same story is repeated. But, this year, it has intensified itself much more. One wonders, therefore, what has been done by the Centre and the State Governments to prevent the rivers from swelling? There are horrifying reports coming in newspapers about threats of destruction to massive dams and dykes on the verge of bursting points. Also the press speaks of innumerable breaches to embankments and bunds all over the country. In today's papers, we see that in Rajasthan the bridges had been washed away and a train is

marooned and the passengers are waiting for flood from helicopter.

Naturally, all this has aroused agitation in our minds. Might, I therefore, say that many a dams and dykes would not have been destroyed if the right quantity of cement had gone into their construction? Is it not time, therefore, to make sure that the construction work for flood protection is more effectively supervised so that the tax-payers' money does not go into the pockets of the contractors and corrupt officials?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now come to the other aspect. That is regarding flood relief. Sir, I can only voice the concern and hardships felt by the people in this regard. I have witnessed terrible sights in my own State of Orissa which had been invariably visited by drought and by floods and even by cyclones. This year also we see the same plight of the people in some parts of the State. To-day, the recent horrifying flood havoc in Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar and many a part of UP and also many other States have added to the miseries of the millions of people. So, it worries us to know what sort of relief measures are taken up to ameliorate the hardships of these people? It is the trained man-power which is among the most important pre-requisite for the flood relief, as in any organised activity. Therefore, the recent recurring floods should be sufficient to move the authorities to undertake river training works on the required scale. But, unfortunately, nothing has been done yet to bring into shape a permanent organisation for meeting such calamities. Therefore, let there be a Central Agency responsible for coordinating efforts to provide relief on a national level. I think it will be also useful to have task forces in different States to work out permanent programmes of relief work including training of home guards. That will reduce the tension on the police force and the military

force. Before I conclude my observations in the matter I would like to know from the hon. Minister the following: Firstly, what long term measures are contemplated by Government to combat and control the floods? Secondly, have the Government considered any proposal to have a permanent agency responsible for flood protection and flood relief? Thirdly, is there any clearcut criteria for central assistance for flood relief? Fourthly whether in respect of compensation given on ad hoc basis to these affected by floods, they will get equal treatment in all the States? Fifthly, have the Planning Commission and State Governments prepared any contingency plans for conclusion in the Fifth Plan? Lastly, in view of the fact that many countries like USA have developed effective systems of flood control, may I know from the Government whether they have studied these foreign systems regarding flood relief measures in order to get useful lessons from the experience of other countries and if so, what has been the progress made so far in implementing them in our country?

DR K. I. RAO: Government has been undertaking measures ever since 1954 to control flood; to the extent possible we have attained a certain amount of success; still a large amount of work will have to be done. The hon. Member asked about long-term measures. There are various long term measures which are undertaken. Take for example the State from which the hon. Member comes, Orissa. Cuttack delta has been protected from the floods by construction of the Hirakud dam and by storing water there. It is very useful. Similarly we are doing for controlling the Brahmini and the Baitarani. We have already sanctioned one project for the Rengeli dam. Similarly we are thinking of Bhimkund project. It is not sanctioned yet, but when it is sanctioned, it will be of help in respect of flood control.

Therefore, such long-term, measures are being undertaken in various parts of the country. This Rengeli dam project will cost about Rs. 40 crores and it will take about 5 to 6 years to construct it. I would request the hon. Member to have some little more patience till the works undertaken are completed. He raised a question about personnel. We have built up a good organisation particularly in Ganga basin and Brahmaputra basin which are most difficult regions and where we see damage every year. We have got a Chief Engineer for Flood Control and Member in charge of flood control who go into all these matters and as I said, we have got a very good organisation. India has got a large number of rivers and it will take a long time for all the rivers to be covered. It will take another 10—20 years. It is a big problem, but as I said, we are taking these long-term measures in various parts of the country.

श्री एस० ए० शर्मा (श्रीनगर) :

इस काल प्रश्न का मकसद हुकूमत से उन हालात के बारे में तमाम इत्तलात फराहम करना था जो हालिया संलाह में तमाम मन्त्रों में विलक्षण और गिरासन जम्मू और काश्मीर में विलक्षण पैदा हुए हैं। लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार इस बात का है कि मिनिस्टर साहब के वक्तव्य में वह इत्तलात भी नहीं है जो आम तौर पर अखबारों में आया हुई है। ऐसा मानना होता है कि ज्यादातर भरोसा भ्रष्टाचार पर किया गया है, जबानी बात भीत पर किया गया है और गिरावनी हुकूमत में तफसीली इत्तलात हमिल करने की कोई कोशिश ही नहीं की गई है। इस बात का अन्दाजा इससे होता है कि प्राइवेट तौर पर मैंने इस सिलसिले में इस से कहीं ज्यादा इत्तलात फराहम की है जितनी जनाब मिनिस्टर साहब ने ऐबान के सामने दी है। मसलन इस सिलसिले में देखने की बात जो भी वह यह भी कि किस कदर नुकसान हुआ है सड़को का कितना नुकसान हुआ है, मकानों का कितना नुकसान हुआ

[श्री एस० ए० जमीन]

हुआ है और फसलों का कितना नुकसान हुआ है। लेकिन इस बयान के पढ़ने से कहीं भी इस बात की इत्तला नहीं मिलती कि नुकसान का क्या अंदाजा है, बल्कि उस में गलत बात कही गई है कि सब में ज्यादा नुकसान अनन्तनाग में हुआ है और वारामूला को भी उस में शामिल किया गया है। हकीकत यह है कि नुकसान सब में ज्यादा अनन्तनाग और श्रीनगर में हुआ और खूशकिरमनी में वारामूला का इलाका महफूज रहा। मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह नहीं बताया है कि कितना रकबा, कितनी कन्टीबेण्ड लैंड सैलाब के नीचे आ गई है और उसमें कितनी तादाद में फसल को नुकसान हुआ है। मैं उनकी इत्तिला में इजाफा कर देना चाहता हूँ यह बना कर कि एक अंदाजे के मुताबिक 1 लाख 10 हजार एकड़ जमीन सैलाब के नीचे आई है और इस में से अग्नी फीमदी इरिगेटिड लैंड है। इसका नुकसान पहुंचा है और तमाम स्टैंडिंग क्रॉस खत्म हो गई है, तबाह हो गई है। यह कहा गया है कि 1959 के बाद यह सब में खतरनाक सैलाब आ। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1960 के बाद यह सब में खतरनाक सैलाब आ और इसमें जितना नुकसान हुआ है आज तक उनका नुकसान नहीं हुआ है ?

हैरत की बात यह है कि बयान में यह भी नहीं बताया गया कि इससे कितने गांव जेर धाब धा गए हैं जम्मू काश्मीर में। मैं उनकी जानकारी में इजाफा कर देना चाहता हूँ कि खुद अखबारों में यह खबर छपी है और चीफ मिनिस्टर ने भी एक अखबारी कान्फ्रेंस में कहा है कि एक हजार से ज्यादा गांव पानी के नीचे आ गए हैं। मिनिस्टर के बयान के मुताबिक अभी तक सिर्फ 64 लाख 63 लाख हैं लेकिन मेरी और अखबारों की इत्तिला के मुताबिक वह तादाद 25 तक पहुंच चुकी है। रियासत की तारीख में पहली बार

ऐसा हुआ है कि सैलाब आने के पहले उसे चार दिन बारिश होती रही। हुकूमत को इस बात की इत्तला मिल चुकी थी और उसका यह अंदाजा भी था कि यह खतरनाक बाढ़ होगी। उसके बावजूद भी 15 लाख 63 लाख हो जाना इस बात को जाहिर करता है कि बाढ़ को रोकने के लिये जो इकदामात होने चाहिये थे नहीं हुए। खतरे में लोगों को बचाने के लिये तबज्जह या दिलचस्पी नहीं दिखाई गई। एक अंदाजे के मुताबिक जो अखबारी कान्फ्रेंस में बताया गया था, इस एबान को नहीं बनाया गया, बारह हजार मकानों को नुकसान पहुंचा है और पचास हजार फैमिलीज दंग वगैरह नुकसान हो गई है जिन के पास सिंग छिपाने के लिये कोई जगह नहीं है। कुल नुकसान का अंदाजा भी नहीं किया गया है लेकिन सरकारी इत्तिला-आन के मुताबिक और मेरी इत्तिला के मुताबिक फसल और मकानों को पांच करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ है। 1959 में जो सैलाब आया था, जो जुलाई में आया था। उसके साथ इस बार आई बाढ़ का आप मुकाबला करने का आपका पना चलेगा कि चूंकि इस बार अगस्त में सैलाब आया है और तमाम लोग जो सैलाब की जड़ में आए हैं उनके पास खुराक का जखीरा पहले ही खत्म हो गया है और अब अगस्ता छ महीना के लिये उनके पास खुराक की कोई सूरत नहीं है। एक जबर्दस्त खतरा कहत का पैदा हो गया है उन इलाकों में। आपने यह नहीं बताया कि आप उस खतरे का कैसे मुकाबला करने जा रहे हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब ने बहा की हुकूमत की कोशिशों की सराहना की है। मैं उनकी इत्तिला में इजाफा कर देना चाहता हूँ कि सैलाब से कहीं ज्यादा नुकसान होता अगर फौज और ग्राम लोग मिल कर सैलाब के खतरे को रोकने के लिये हिम्मत और होशियारी से काम नहीं लेते। सरकारी मशीनरी ने किस तरह से सैलाब का मुकाबला करने की कोशिश की है और मुश्किलें पैदा लोगों को सहायता पहुंचाने की

कोशिश की है इसके मुतालिक मैं कुछ थोड़ा सा भ्रष्टाचार स्पष्ट है 19 अगस्त का है, उससे से बढ़ कर आपको बताना चाहता हूँ ।

"What is shocking is that even when the threat of floods became imminent the authorities did not put the administrative machinery on a war footing. An operational headquarters was set up only after the rivers in spate had risen above the danger levels. The authorities confess that this time the danger of floods could have been at least partially foreseen since the weather office had given ample warnings. But no precautionary measures were taken till the damage had been done.

Not only that

"At the ministerial level, fairly elaborate plan had been drawn up to meet the contingency, but these were not implemented.

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"These distressed victims were seen demonstrating against the government in most of the affected areas. On the bundh a chinar tree was falling on a houseboat. Its owner was crying for help but no official would come forth."

This may be true of all the other States as well. The Editorial goes on to say:—

"It was a sight to see officials making merry in the operational room when Srinagar city itself was confronted with a serious flood threat. The room looked like a recreation hall, with officials relaxing and sipping tea as if nothing serious had happened."

Some engineers were seemingly rejoicing perhaps on the fact that the government would make generous allocations for relief works from which they would have their usual cut. Incidentally, in Kash-

mir, engineers have acquired such notoriety for their corrupt practice. It is hard to find an engineer here who does not own a car and property worth lakhs of rupees."

मब से ज्यादा तकनीकदेह बान यह है कि इस में भी नियामत को रखा रखा गया, जहाँ के गम० एल० ए० इन्फ्रान्गुनल ये या मिनिस्टर ये वहाँ रेमक्यू टीमज को इमिडिएटली रज किया गया, मप्लाइज को रज किया गया :

To quote one instance.

"Another factor, that hampered efficient execution of relief and rescue operations was string-pulling by politicians in power. Relief agencies would rush to a place from where a minister or an influential MLA hailed. The result was that the worst affected areas were given less or no attention. For instance, of the 180 boats meant for Srinagar district, about 50 were sent to Lasjan, a minister's village which had yet to see flood waters. As against this, no boat was pressed into service in Quarwari, a suburb of Srinagar even when people there were fleeing for shelter".

इस तरह से हुकूमत की तारीफ कर क मिनिस्टर साहब का जो मकसद था वह तो पूरा हुआ लेकिन मैलाब के खतरे को कम करने के लिए, लोगों की ममीबन को कम करने के लिए हुकूमत की मशीनरी से ज्यादा यकीनन ग्राम लोगो ने काम किया जिन की तारीफ मे मिनिस्टर साहब ने कुछ नहीं कहा है । ग्रामी ने तो बहुत शानदार काम किया ही है, इसको मैं तसलीम करता हूँ । खुराक की पहले से रियायत में कमी है । नमाम एक्सीटिड एरियाज में जहाँ लोगों को पहले मे सबमिडाइज्ड रेड्स पर राशन मिल रहा था, अब उन के पास परबेजिग कैपेमिटी नहीं रह गई है, वह खत्म हो गई है । वे सबमिडाइज्ड रेड्स पर भी बाबल या ड्यूटी नहीं खरीद सकते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है ?

[श्री एन० ए० अमीन]

देश को हर साल सैलाब का खतरा पैदा होता है। फ्लड प्रोटक्शन वर्क्स का बोझ बढ़ता जा रहा है। इससे जाहिर है कि फ्लड प्रोटक्शन वर्क्स जो हुए हैं वे इफेक्टिव साबित नहीं हुए हैं, उन में अरोजन हुआ है या जो फंड्स एलाट हुए थे वे सही इस्तेमाल नहीं हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं।

नुकमान का अंदाजा मैं ने आप को बना दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गियामत की तरफ से हुकमत के पास रिलीफ की कोई दरखास्त आई है या नहीं? इस खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिए, नुकमान को पूरा करने के लिए मरकजी सरकार की तरफ से रिलीफ के वास्ते कितना रुपया दिया जा रहा है?

मैं से अफमोसनाक बात यह है कि जहा पाच करोड का नुकमान हुआ है वहा वजीर आजम ने अपने रिलीफ फंड में से मर्फ एक लाख की रकम दी है। गानिबन वजीर आजम को मालूम नहीं है कि इस दर में अब एक लाख रुपये की कीमत एक हजार रह गई है। पाच करोड का नुकमान हुआ है और एक लाख रुपया दिया जाता अफमोसनाक है। इस में अंदाजा हाता है कि मरकजी हुकमत के पाम डम खतरे का सही अंदाजा नहीं है।

जम्मू के इलाके में सैलाब की वजह से २००० घरों की लकड़ी पाकिस्तान बह कर चली गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप का अंदाजा क्या है कि कितनी लकड़ी पाकिस्तान बह कर चली गई है और पाकिस्तान में उस लकड़ी को वसूल करने के लिये कोई एग्जीमिट, कोई अइरस्टैडिंग या कोई बानचीन हो रही है या नहीं?

फ्लड्स से प्रोटक्शन की कौन सी स्कीम आप के पाम हैं। कुरील कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया था कि बरियम एरिगाज में जहा

बाढ़ों का खतरा रहता है वानिंग मशीनरी इस्टाल करनी चाहिये। अगर ऐसा किया गया होता तो यकीनन जम्मू के इलाके में ७५ आदमी नहीं मारे जाते। उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की रोशनी में उन इलाकों में जहा फीरी तौर पर सैलाब आने का खतरा रहता है कौन कौन से इकदाम किए गए हैं और वानिंग मशीनरी को इस्टाल करने के लिए क्या कुछ किया जा रहा है?

[श्री अमीन - अ - शमू (मरिगुल)]

اس کا لنگ انٹیشن کا مقصد حکومت سے ان حالات کے بارے میں تمام اطلاعات فراہم کرنا تھا جو حالیہ سیلاب میں تمام ملک میں بالعموم اور ریاست جموں اور کشمیر میں بالخصوص پیدا ہوئے ہیں۔ لیکن اسسوس اس بات کا ہے کہ منسٹر صاحب کے وکٹوریہ میں وہ اطلاعات بھی نہیں ہیں جو عام طور پر اخبارات میں شائع ہوئی ہیں۔ ایسا معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ زیادہ تر بھروسہ اموالوں پر کیا گیا ہے۔ رہائی بات چیت پر کیا گیا ہے۔ اور ریاستی حکومت سے تفصیلی اطلاعات حاصل کرنے کی کوشش ہی نہیں کی گئی ہے۔ اس بات کا اندازہ اس سے ہوتا ہے کہ پرائیویٹ طور پر میں نے اس سلسلے میں اس سے کہیں زیادہ اطلاعات فراہم کی ہیں۔ جتنی چنلبل منسٹر صاحب نے لبرل کے سامنے دی ہیں۔ مثلاً اس سلسلے میں دیکھنے کی بات جو تھی وہ یہ تھی کہ کس قدر نقصان ہوا ہے۔ سوکوں کا نقصان ہوا ہے۔ مکانات کا نقصان ہوا ہے۔ اور فصلوں کا

کٹنا نقصان ہوا ہے - لیکن اس بہان کے پورے سے کہیں بھی اس بات کی اطلاع نہیں ملتی کہ نقصان کا کیا اندازہ ہے - بلکہ اس میں غلط بات کہی گئی ہے - کہ سب سے زیادہ نقصان انڈیانا میں ہوا ہے - اور بار بار اس کو بھی اس میں شامل کیا گیا ہے - حقیقت یہ ہے - کہ نقصان سب سے زیادہ انڈیانا اور شریلنگ میں ہوا ہے - اور خوب قسمتی سے بار بار اس کا علاقہ محفوظ رہا - منسلک صاحب نے یہ نہیں بتایا کہ کتنا رقمہ کتنی کلنگوٹھڈ لہڈ سہلاب کے نیچے آگئی ہے اور اس سے کتنی تعداد میں فصل کو نقصان ہوا ہے - میں ان کی اطلاع میں اضافہ کر دینا چاہتا ہوں - یہ بتا کر کہ ایک ادارے نے مطابق ایک لاکھ دس ہزار ایکڑ زمین سہلاب کے نیچے آئی ہے - اور اس میں سے ۸۰ فیصدی آرپیگنڈ لہڈ ہے - اس کو نقصان پہنچا ہے - اور تمام سٹوڈنٹنگ کراؤس ختم ہوگئی ہیں - تباہ ہو گئی ہیں - یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ ۱۹۰۳ کے بعد یہ سب سے خطرناک سہلاب تھا - اور اس سے جتنا نقصان ہوا ہے آج تک اتنا نقصان نہیں ہوا ہے -

صورت کی بات ہے کہ بہان میں یہ بھی نہیں کہا گیا کہ اس سے کتنے گزوں پر آب آگئے ہیں جس میں کھمبہ میں - میں ان کی جانکاری میں اضافہ کر دینا چاہتا ہوں - یہ

خرد اخبارات میں یہ خبر چھپی ہے اور چیف منسٹر نے بھی ایک اخباری کانفرنس میں کہا ہے - کہ ایک ہزار سے زیادہ گزوں پانی کے نیچے آ گئے ہیں - منسٹر کے بہان کے مطابق ابھی تک صرف ۶۳ جانوں کا نقصان ہوا ہے - لیکن مہدی اور اخبارات کی اطلاع کے مطابق وہاں تعداد ۷۵ تک پہنچ چکی ہے - ریاست کی تاریخ میں پہلی بار ایسا ہوا ہے کہ سہلاب آنے سے پہلے پورے چار دن بارش ہوتی رہی - حکمت کو اس بات کی اطلاع مل چکی تھی اور اس کا یہ اندازہ بھی تھا کہ یہ خطرناک بارش ہوگی - اس کے باوجود بھی ۷۵ لائیو کاسٹ ہوتا اس بات کو ظاہر کرتا ہے کہ بارش کو روکنے کے لئے جو اقدامات ہونے چاہئیں تھے نہیں ہوئے - خطرے سے لوگوں کو بچانے کے لئے کوئی توجہ یا دلچسپی نہیں دکھائی گئی - ایک اندازے کے مطابق جو اخباری کانفرنس میں بتایا گیا ہے - بارہ ہزار مکانات کو نقصان پہنچا ہے - اور پچاس ہزار خاندان اس وقت تک بے گھر ہو گئے ہیں - جن کے پاس سر چھپانے کے لئے کوئی جگہ نہیں ہے - کچھ نقصان کا اندازہ بھی نہیں کیا گیا لیکن سرکاری اطلاعات کے مطابق اور مہدی اطلاع کے مطابق فصلوں اور مکانات کو پانچ کروڑ کا نقصان ہوا ہے - ۱۹۵۹ میں جو سہلاب آیا تھا وہ جولائی میں

[شادی ایس - اے - شہم]

آیا تھا۔ اس کے ساتھ اس بار آئی
باقاعدہ کا مقابلہ کریں تو آپ کو پتہ
چلے گا کہ چونکہ اس بار انیسٹ میں
سہلاب آیا ہے اور تمام لوگ جو سہلاب
کی زد میں آئے ہیں ان کے پاس
خوراک کا ذخیرہ پہلے ہی ختم ہو گیا
اور اب آٹھلہ چھ مہینوں تک کے
لئے ان کے پاس خوراک کی کوئی
صورت نہیں ہے۔ ایک زبردست خطرہ
پیدا ہو گیا ہے۔ ان علاقوں میں آپ
نے یہ نہیں دیکھا کہ آپ اس خطرے
کا کھسے مقابلہ کرنے جا رہے ہیں۔
منسٹر صاحب نے وہاں کی حکومت
کی کوششوں کی سزاہٹ کی ہے۔ میں
ان کی اطلاع میں اضافہ کر دینا چاہتا
ہوں۔ کہ سہلاب سے کہیں زیادہ
نقصان ہوتا ہے۔ اگر فوج اور عام لوگ
مل کر سہلاب کے خطرے کو روکنے کے
لئے ہمت اور حوصلے سے کام نہیں لیتے۔
سرکاری مشینری نے کس طرح سے سہلاب
کا مقابلہ کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے۔ اور
مصیبت زدہ لوگوں کو سہارا پہنچانے
کی کوشش کی ہے۔ اس کے متعلق
میں کچھ تھوڑا سا احتیاط دہن دہن
جو انیسٹ کا ہے۔ اس میں سے پڑھکر
آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں۔

"What is shocking is that even
when the threat of floods became
imminent the authorities did not
put the administrative machinery
on a war footing. An operational
headquarters was set up only after
the rivers in spate had risen above
the danger levels. The authorities

confess that this time the danger
of floods could have been at least
partially foreseen since the weather
office had given ample warnings.
But no precautionary measures
were taken till the damage had
been done.

Not only that

'At the ministerial level, fairly
elaborate plan had been drawn up
to meet the contingency, but these
were not implemented'

* * * * *

"These distressed victims were
seen demonstrating against the
government in most of the affected
areas On the bundh a chinara tree
was falling on a houseboat Its
owner was crying for help but no
official would come forth"

This may be true of all the other
States as well The Editorial goes on
to say

'It was a sight to see officials
making merry in the operational
room when Srinagar city itself was
confronted with a serious flood
threat The room looked like a
recreation hall, with officials relax-
ing and spinning tea as if nothing
serious had happened

Some engineers were seemingly
rejoicing perhaps on the fact that
government would make generous
allocations for relief works from
which they would have their usual
cut Incidentally, in Kashmir, en-
gineers have acquired such noto-
riety for their corrupt practice It
is hard to find an engineer here
who does not own a car and prop-
erty worth lakhs of rupees"

سب سے زیادہ تکلیف دہ بات یہ ہے -
کہ اس میں بھی سہاست کو رواں رکھا
دیا ہے جہاں کہ ایم - ایل - اے رہے یا
منسٹر تھے وہاں ریگھوتمز تھے کو
نہر آ رہے کہا گیا سہلاز کو رش کہا گیا۔

To quote on instance:

"Another factor, that hampered efficient execution of relief and rescue operations was string-pulling by politicians in power. Relief agencies would rush to a place from where a minister or an influential MLA hailed. The result was that the worst affected areas were given less or no attention. For instance, of the 180 boats meant for Srinagar district, about 50 were sent to Lasjan, a minister's village which had yet to see flood waters. As regard against this no boat was pressed into service in Quarwari, a suburb of Srinagar even when people there were fleeing for shelter."

اس طرح حکومت کی تعریف کر کے منسٹر صاحب کا جو مقصد تھا وہ تو پورا ہو گیا لیکن سبلا ب کے خطرے کو کم کرنے کے لئے حکومت کی مشینری سے زیادہ یقیناً عام لوگوں کا کام تھا۔ چلکی تعریف میں منسٹر صاحب نے کچھ نہیں کہا ہے۔ آرمی نے تو بہت شاندار کام کیا ہی ہے۔ اس کو میں تسنیم کرتا ہوں۔ خوراک، دوائی، ریاست میں پہلے ہی لگی ہے نسیم افیگیٹڈ امپریاز میں جہاں لوگوں کو پہلے سہسہڈائیورز دھتس ڈرائیون مل رہا تھا اب انکے پاس پرجہ جنگ کوشنگی نہیں رہ گئی ہے۔ وہ ختم ہو چکی ہے۔ وہ سہسہڈائیورز دھتس پر بھی چارول یا گہپوں نہیں خرید سکتے ہوں۔ میں جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان کے لئے کیا کیا جا رہا ہے؟ دیہی کو ہر سال سبلا ب کا خطرہ ہوتا ہوتا ہے۔ فلڈ پریوینشن ورکس کا خرچہ ہوتا جا رہا ہے۔ اس

سے ظاہر ہے کہ فلڈ پریوینشن ورکس جو ہوتے ہیں وہ کارگر ثابت نہیں ہوتے ہیں۔ ان میں اور وزن ہوا ہے۔ یا جو فلڈ آلات ہوتے تھے وہ صحیح استعمال نہیں ہوئے۔ میں جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کے بارے میں آپ کیا کرنے جا رہے ہیں۔

نقصان کا اندازہ میں نے بتا دیا ہے۔ میں جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ ریاست کی طرف سے حکومت کے پاس دلیف کی کوئی درخواست آئی ہے یا نہیں۔ اس خطرے کا مقابلہ کرنے کے لئے۔ نقصان کو پورا کرنے کے لئے مرکزی سرکار کی طرف سے دلیف کے واسطے کتنا روپیہ دیا جا رہا ہے۔

سب سے افسوسناک بات یہ ہے کہ جہاں پانچ کروڑ کا نقصان ہوا ہے وہاں وزیراعظم نے اپنے دلہے۔ فلڈ میں سے صرف ایک لاکھ رقم دی ہے۔ غالباً رزرو اعظم کو معلوم نہیں ہے کہ اس دور میں ایک لاکھ کی قیمت ایک ہزار رو گئی ہے۔ پانچ کروڑ کا نقصان ہوا ہے اور ایک لاکھ روپیہ دیا جانا افسوسناک ہے۔ اس سے اندازہ ہوتا ہے کہ مرکزی حکومت کے پاس خطرے کا صحیح اندازہ نہیں ہے۔

جموں کے علاقے میں سبلا ب کی وجہ سے کروڑوں روپیہ کی لکڑی پاکستانی بے کر چلی گئی ہے۔ میں جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ کا اندازہ کیا ہے۔ کہ

[شری ایس - اے شہم]

کئی لکڑی پاکستان بہہ کر چلی گئی
ہے - اور پاکستان سے اس لکڑی کو وصول
کرنے کے لئے کوئی ایکریبلٹ - کوئی
انڈر سٹیلڈنگ یا کوئی بات چیت ہو
رہی ہے یا نہیں -

فلڈ سے پریوینشن کی کون سی
سکیمیں اپنے پاس ہیں کوئیل کمیٹی
کی رپورٹ میں کہا گیا ہے کہ مختلف
علاقوں میں جہاں بارشوں کا خطرہ رہتا ہے
وارننگ مہینوں انسٹال کرنی چاہئے -
اگر ایسا کیا گیا ہوتا تو یقیناً جموں
کے علاقے میں ۷۵ آدمی نہیں مارے
جاتے - اس کمیٹی کی رپورٹ کی
دوہلی میں ان علاقوں میں جہاں
فوری طور پر سیلاب آنے کا خطرہ رہتا
ہے کون کون سے اقدام کئے گئے ہیں -
اور وارننگ مشہادی کو انسٹال کرنے کے
لئے کیا کچھ کیا جا رہا ہے -

DR. K. L. RAO: The information given in the statement is based on the report received from the State Government. We do not take it from the newspapers, because we have got to depend on the information from Government sources, and therefore this information has come entirely from the State sources.

In the tabular statement, information regarding the various aspects which the hon. Member has referred to has been given, as for example, that the damage suffered by Jammu and Kashmir is about Rs. 9½ crores; it may be a little more, because they are still assessing it; similarly, the statement gives a lot of information regarding the number of human lives lost houses damaged and so on.

Then the hon. member referred to the deaths. The report indicates a loss of about 64 lives. We are very sorry for it, that so many human lives were lost. But it has to be remembered that this year in Srinagar and the Jammu Valley, the rainfall was eight times the normal. The deaths were not due to the rivers carrying away people, but due to the collapse of houses. When there is very heavy rainfall, house collapses take place and then people inside these houses perish. So it is really connected with the problem of housing in very heavy rainfall areas, what type of housing should be adopted and so on.

Then the hon. member asked about the works that have been done and what more works would be undertaken. I am very glad to say that so far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, the works undertaken so far have proved very successful. In this particular case, the main works so far undertaken are, first, the formation of a by-pass to Srinagar City so that water may not enter the city, as was happening before without the by-pass; similarly, works have been undertaken below the Wular Lake. There the river Jhelum was carrying a very small discharge capacity. We have been spending a considerable amount of money to increase that capacity. We have now a capacity of about 25,000 cusecs there, we want to increase it to 40,000—50,000 cusecs and works are still in progress. Therefore, the works undertaken so far have proved effective. But for these, the damage to Baramulla and other areas would have been more.

His next question was about the relief that would be given to the State Government. A central team visited the State between the 14th and 17th August and we are awaiting its report. I am sure as soon as it is received the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission will give the necessary funds to the State for undertaking further relief works.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bharuagar):
The statement made by the hon.

Minister gives the impression that the coming of the floods in the rivers is an act of God and it is beyond the reach of this Government to prevent or control them.

Floods and famine are usual annual phenomena in this country. Unfortunately, the damage caused by the floods has increased since 1967. The annual damage caused by floods between 1953 and 1968 average Rs. 70 crores. In 1967, it was Rs. 136 crores. In 1968, it was Rs. 194 crores. In 1969, it was double the average and in 1971, it was Rs. 600 crores. In 1972, it was Rs. 627 crores.

It would be observed from the increasing damage that planning to control the floods has practically failed or has achieved very little results. Want of an adequate warning system and flood forecast is a major factor for causing heavy damages in the flood-affected States. Because of this, millions of people are rendered homeless, hundreds of human lives are lost and innumerable heads of cattle get washed away. The invisible damage and the damages done to communication and essential services leave behind great suffering and hardship to the people after the floods. Subsidy Government will content itself with some rescue, relief or rehabilitation work but that is also not sufficient to meet the requirement of the flood victims in our country. The Minister has prepared a decade plan, 1971-81, for flood control estimated to cost Rs. 540 crores, that means nearly Rs. 54 crores every year. I should like to know whether there is any shortfall in the States which have recently been affected by floods or whether the States have implemented the projects according to the plan and the needed assistance was given to the States.

Gujarat recently faced the worst drought conditions; now it is again hit by floods. Flood waters of Narmada have entered the outskirts of of Braham and according to the state-
1533 LS-9.

ment the damage is of the order of Rs. 46 crores. When Gujarat was under drought, the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 14 crores for the drought prone area programme and released Rs. 9.52 crores and the Government of Gujarat spent nearly Rs. 9896 crores or so. Therefore, the Government of India informed the State Government that no further amount would be released during 1973-74. Now again Gujarat has become the victim of floods and the damage is estimated at Rs. 46 crores. There is no adequate or proper machinery to assess the damage; this assessment is mostly confined to the loss of house, cattle, etc. Nothing more. The total loss must be higher than that made in this assessment.

I want to know whether the flood warning system had been established in the flood prone areas of the State and if so whether it is functioning properly or it is a failure. Secondly, I want to know whether the amount allocated for flood control projects is fully utilised or whether there is any shortfall in the respective States. A number of dams have been investigated in the river Narmada but they have not been taken up because the Narmada award is being delayed and it leads to damage to the people of Gujarat. What measures does he propose to take up work on investigated dams on river Narmada?

DR K L RAO: The warning system, that is the flood forecast system is doing very well. It has saved a number of lives by giving forecasts much earlier. The number of deaths reported here are mostly due to land slides, house collapse and lightning most of them—for which there is no question of any forecast. The only way in which it can be avoided is by having better housing. The States have been spending all the money allotted to them for flood control work. They are taking a good deal of interest in it. We have put in the fifth plan quite a considerable amount of money for flood control, an amount equal to

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

the entire amount we have spent so far on flood in all the four plans put together; it will be probably more not less. With regard to the various point he raised, for example, in Tapti river in Gujarat, floods have been controlled by the construction of Ukai dam. I think similar construction of dams on the Narmada will avoid floods in the region.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मिनिस्टर साहब का बहुत लम्बा और बहुत गलत जवाब मैंमें को सन्कुलेट किया गया है। इस जवाब को देख कर यह महसूस होता है। जैसा मिनिस्टर शमीम ने कहा कि अखबार और रेडियो की खबरे ज्यादा ठीक हैं, बनिस्वत गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के इस जवाब के। मैं कल ही सारे फ्लड एक्स्प्रेड एरिया का टूर कर के पंजाब से आया हूँ। सतलज व्यास, रावी, घग्घर, सार्कण्डा और टांगरी इन तमाम नदियों में फ्लड आया है और जितना नुकसान हुआ है इन के ध्यान के मुताबिक उस में 13 आदमी मरे हैं। मैं इन की इस्तिला के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि 6 आदमी और उस में ऐड करे जो पटियाला जिले में गांव बुद्धपुर में किरती उलटने से मरे हैं। इन्होंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में लिखा है कि सारे पंजाब में पांच जानवर मरे और 62 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। पता नहीं किस तरह से डिपार्टमेंट वाले इन फ्लड फिगर्स को कैलकुलेट करते हैं, क्या उन के पास फारमूला है जिस की बेसिस पर फ्लड का नुकसान यहां पर असेस किया जाता है।

एग्जामिनीय स रथ : फारेन कम्प्यूटर हैं।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : कम्प्यूटर हैं या ऐंसे ही लगा लेते हैं, कम्प्यूटर तो मैंने कहीं देखा नहीं न मिनिस्टर साहब के कमरे में यहां देखा। मैं असेम्बली में भी उसी एरिया से मैंम्बर था जो फ्लड एक्स्प्रेड एरिया है और पालियामेंट में भी उसी कांस्टीट्यूंशी से आया हूँ जहां हर साल फ्लड आया करता है। सरकार

का हाल यह है कि पिछले सालों में मेरे अपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जो फ्लड आया उस से 26 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ और गवर्नमेंट ने साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपये का रिलीफ दिया। लेकिन फ्लड प्रोटेक्शन के लिए जिस से फ्लड कंट्रोल हो सके उस के लिए सिर्फ तीन करोड़ रुपये मांशा गया था कि फ्लड प्रोटेक्शन का काम पूरा किया जा सके। वह तीन करोड़ रुपये वहां अब तक खर्च नहीं हुआ। साढ़े तीस करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान अब तक हो चुका है और डा० के० एल० राव के होते, मैं बतौर कांग्रेस मैंम्बर के यह तो नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन को छोड़ देना चाहिए, लेकिन इन के होते मुझे यह भी उम्मीद नहीं है कि यह स्थिति सुधर जाएगी। पिछले कई सालों में मेरे इलाके में छे बांस करोड़ रुपये का फ्लड का नुकसान फ्लड में हुआ है, साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपये फ्लड रिलीफ दिया गया जो बेकार हो गया, लेकिन तीन करोड़ रुपये फ्लड प्रोटेक्शन पर खर्च नहीं किया जिस से वहां पर लोगों को बचाया जा सका था।

जहां तक इस मिनिस्ट्री के काम का तालक है वह बहुत असंतोषजनक है व्यास और रावी में फ्लड आया है जिस से बहुत नुकसान हुआ है पिछले कई सालों से हम कोशिश कर रहे थे कि थाम डैम बनाने की इजाजत दी जाय। 6 साल की कोशिश के बाद पिछले साल यह कहा गया कि सैन्टर बनाएगा। और अब यह कहा जा रहा है कि नहीं, आप खुद बनाइए। हमें यह मायूम होना चाहिए कि आप बनाना चाहते हैं या नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं, आप इजाजत देना चाहते हैं पंजाब सरकार को बनाने की या अपनी तरफ से बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इस केस का फैसला तो कीजिये। वहां पर हर साल फ्लड आता है जिस से हमारे प्रदेश पंजाब, हरयाणा, जम्मू काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान का नुकसान हो रहा है। लेकिन सात साल से इस मिनिस्ट्री अफसरान सोये हुए हैं, कोई फैसला नहीं करते हैं; जब हम चाहते हैं कि हम को बनाने दिया जाय तो वह फैसला नहीं करते हैं।

बस खूब बनाने का फैसला करने हैं तो वह फैसला बरस दिया जाता है कि नहीं, आप की बात ठीक है। अब यह मालूम नहीं कि आप क्या करना चाहते हैं, क्या नहीं करना चाहते हैं ?

बम्बर डैम की स्कीम आप ने बनाई, अब तक उस स्कीम का पता नहीं। पता नहीं कहा किम अफसर के पास पड़ी है, किम महकमे में पड़ी है। अब 60 या 70 प्लान में जा कर उस पर गौर होगा। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह प्लड का, इरिगेशन का बड़ा मीरियस नेचर का काम है। इस को जितना लाइटनी लिया जाता है, उस पर मुझे दुख है। इस को ये इस तरह में देख रहे हैं कि हम रिलीफ पर किनना खर्चा कर रहे हैं। रिलीफ में भी सेंटर और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का जो एंटीचूड है, उस में फर्क है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट जो देनी है, वह सेंट-पर-सेन्ट ग्रांट होता है। वह रिलीफ के और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जो खर्च करती है, वह उस के बजट का हिस्सा होता है। नोहर स्टेट-गवर्नमेंट यह कार्रवाई करती है कि हम रिलीफ का हिस्सा ज्यादा ले लें। इन प्रकार फंड प्रॉटेक्शन का काम नहीं हो जाता इस विषे मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि आप रिलीफ नो दीजिये, रिलीफ आप फ्लड रोकने का इन्जाम जहर कांजिये। चार करोड़ रुपये आप हमारे जिन्ने में रिलीफ में दे चुके हैं। इस मान भी दंगे। लेकिन इस समस्या का रिलीफ हल नहीं है। हल प्लड कन्ट्रोल है जिम पर कम खर्चा आयेगा। उस तरफ ध्यान दीजिये नाकि पंजाब के लोग सुख में जा सकें। फंड कन्ट्रोल करना पहला काम होना चाहिये।

DR. K. L. RAO: I am very sorry for the tone and language of the hon. Member. Thien dam has nothing to do with flood. The problem in Punjab is mainly that of drainage. It is very unfortunate that the hon. Member has referred to the Thien dam in this debate. The Thien dam, as I have stated in the Rajya Sabha, is a very useful project and we are anxious to build it. But not only Punjab

is involved in it; there are five States. We are trying to bring them together. Since the construction of that dam will take eight years, we are anxious to start the work soon. Unfortunately, so many problems are cropping up. We are trying to find solutions and alternatives for them. I cannot mention here everything that we are doing here. If the hon. Member is interested, I can discuss them outside. We are anxious, and the Planning Commission is insisting that the Thien dam work should be taken up immediately. So far as the Irrigation Ministry is concerned, the project was technically cleared long ago.

I am very sorry that the hon. Member takes every chance to abuse the Ministry and the Minister. Of course, so far as I am concerned, I am not a very capable man. But the Ministry is definitely doing extremely good work. Punjab in particular has no reason for any grievance because the flood prevention work there is mainly a question of provision of drainages. I am very happy to State that Punjab is attaching a lot of importance to this work and it has provided a sum of Rs. 20 crores in the Fifth Plan.

MR SPEAKER: Now papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, food riots have taken place in Indore and Bhopal. It is not merely a law and order situation, which is the concern of the State. Instead of solving this problem by supplying food, the people are being killed by firing. So, I would request the Minister through you to make a statement. It is a manifestation of the attitude of the people against the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I would ask the Minister to make a statement.

श्री सच्चिदानंद : (बाका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट मुझ भी शब्द करना हैं।

आप जानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन है। इस वक्त उत्तर प्रदेश बन्द को लेकर दो हजार लोगों को गिरफ्तार